The Bombay Gazette. WITH SUPPLEMENT.

No. 7,135.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

Feb.		Feb.
Leave Bombay		Leave Colombo 11
„ Carwar	4	„ Galle 12
„ Mangalore	5	„ Negapatam 14
„ Cannanore	6	„ Madras 16
„ Calicut	6	„ Coconada 18
„ Beypore	7	„ Vizagapatam 20
„ Cochin	8	„ Chilipotam 20
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta 23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

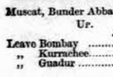
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Jan.	Down.	Jan
Leave Bombay	11 & 25	Leave Bussorah	29 & 12
„ Kurrachee	15 29	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	16 30	„ Bushire	31 14
	Feb.		Feb.
„ Muscat	19 2	„ Linga	2 16
„ Bunder Abbas	21 4	„ Bunder Abbas	4 18
„ Linga	6 39	„ Muscat	6 20
„ Bushire	25 8	„ Guadur	8 22
„ Fao	26 9	„ Kurrachee	10 24
Arrive Bussorah	27 10	Arrive Bombay	13 27

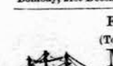
The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 20th proximo.)



THE Iron Clipper Ship "Dragon," classed A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain McClemon, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above. For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 990 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Hartnell, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1869. Agents of Ship "Anazi."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glenlilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glenlilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels."

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of a Cargo of Coals, per Ship "Chacma," arrived from Sunderland, are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned for signature, and to dispatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Ship "Chacma."

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 21st January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Robinson Crusoe." Vimmis, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Vimmis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship "Robinson Crusoe."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British India," Raymond, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Raymond will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "North," Wylie, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Wylie will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Wylie.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the season at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE—it aids digestion, and for flavour is unsurpassed. Prepared by JOHN MORE & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen.

*** Purveyors by special appointment to H. R. H The Duke of Edinburgh.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Maqdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompsen, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Strap.
2 „	Under-vests.	1	Maud.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
2 „	Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 „	Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
½ „	Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1 „	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
1 „	White Cambric.	1	Easy Chair.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Umbrella.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Pair of Brushes.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Corresponding Firm:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

	Rs. as.
Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mr. Robert Beadle is authorized to sign our firm per procuration from this date.

Broach, 20th January 1869. DRENNAN & Co.

FOR SALE, on Board the Ship "Arctic," superfine Swedish Steel Iron, in bars of different sizes, about ten tons in weight. For price, &c., apply to

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Bombay, 22nd January 1869. No, 9, Hummum Street.

SALE OF HORSES.—Usual Auction Sale will take place at the Byculla Commission Stable on Monday next, the 25th inst., on which day the following valuable Horses will be sold:—

No. 1. The well known Horse on Poona and Bombay turf "Regent," very quiet and steady Horse to ride, up to 18 stone. 2. Flesh-tint Grey Arab Horse "Dick Turpin," one of the handsomest Horse in Bombay. 3. Very fine strong C. Australian Mare "Jenny Lind," up to any weight. 4. A very handsome flesh-tint Gelding G. A. G., good mover, will make a good Hunter or Lady's Horse. 5. A pair of well matched Bay A. Galloways, perfectly broken in double or single Harness, 4 and 5 years old. 6. Bay Arab Horse, very handsome, 7 years old, perfectly broken Charger, been ridden on parade regularly, property of a Cavalry Officer; and several other Horses will be sold at the same time.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

CHEAP BOOKS FOR SALE. Rs. a

Lang's the Forger's Wife; the Secret Police, or Fouche outdone; My Friend's Wife, or York You're wanted; Too much Alike; Too Clever by Half; Captain Macdonald.	0 12
——— Will he Marry Her? and the Ex-wife.—Each	1 8
Telegraph Secrets. By A Station-master	0 12
Clever Criminals, and their schemes. By John Lang	0 12
Clover Cottage; or, I can't get in. By M. W. Savage	0 12
A Brilliant Marriage. By Emilie Carlen	0 12
Faith Gartney's Girlhood. By author of the Gayworthys	0 12
A Story with a Vengeance. By A. B. Reach	0 12
The Parlour and Railway Song Book	0 12
The Great Mogul: his shameful frauds, &c., &c.	0 12
The Eldest Miss Simpson and her Matrimonial Mishaps.	0 12
Yankee Humour and Uncle Sam's Fun	0 12
Extraordinary Adventures of a Young Lady's Wedding Bonnet	0 12
Strange Adventures of two single Gentlemen	0 12
Mrs. Beeton's Preserves and Confectionery, &c., &c.	0 12
——— How to manage house and servants, &c.	0 12
——— Poultry and Game, how to cook, &c.	0 12
——— Meats, how to select, cook, and carve	0 12
——— Fish and Soups, the best way to cook, &c	0 12
The Englishwoman's Cookery Book	0 12
Management of Children in health, &c.	0 12
——— Puddings and Pastry, how to make, &c.	0 12
Hints and helps for every day emergencies	0 12
The Practical Family Cookery Book	0 12
The Mother's Medical Adviser and Guide for emergencies	0 12
Dr. Smith's the People's Guide to Health, &c.	0 12
The Boy's Handybook of Cricket, Football, Croquet, &c., &c.	0 12
The best method of doing common things, &c.	0 12
The Horse: how to choose him and how to use him	0 12
British Song and Talking Birds: how to rear, &c.	0 12
Bees, Silkworms, and the Aquarium, &c.	0 12
Birds' Nests and Eggs, and Bird-stuffing	0 12
Dogs and Cats: how to rear and manage them	0 12
Rabbits and Squirrels: ditto	0 12
The Flower and Kitchen Garden	0 12
The Public Life of Queen Victoria. By John McGilchrist.	1 8
Routledge's Riddles and Jokes	0 12
Love Letters of Eminent Persons	0 12
Queechy. By Miss Elizabeth Wetherell	0 12
The Wide Wide World. By ditto	0 12
Wanderfoot Common. By L. Ritchie	0 12
London after dark. By W. E. Suter	0 12
Nigel Bartram's Ideal. By Florence Wilford	0 12
The Fortune Teller. By Louisa Lawford	0 12
The Dottings of a Lounger. By Frank Fowler	0 12
Who breaks, pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0 12
The Scarlet Letter. By N. Hawthorne	0 12
Nothing but money. By T. S. Arthur	0 12
Life of W. E. Gladstone. By J. McGilchrist.	1 8
——— Disraeli. Ditto	1 8
Ah O'Th' Yate on Times and Things. By Brierley	0 12
A Visit to King Theodore. By A. Barnett	0 12
Passages from the Note Books of the late N. Hawthorne	0 12
Whims and Oddities in prose and verse. By Tom Hood	0 12
The Legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table	0 12
Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures. By D. Jerrold	0 12
Two Millions and nothing to wear	0 12
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. Stowe	0 12
Voices from the Crowd. By C. Mackay	0 12
Miles Standish, and other poems. By Longfellow	0 12
Half Hours with Foreign Authors	0 12
A Fox's Tale: a sketch of the hunting-field	0 12
The Horse: how to feed him, &c. By G. Armatage, M. R.C.V.S.	0 12
The Horse-owner and Stableman's Companion. By ditto	0 12
Modern Athletics. By H. F. Wilkinson, London Athletic Club	0 12
Rejected Addresses. By J. and H. Smith	0 12
Contesting the County, and other tales	0 12
The Euphrates Valley Route to India	0 12
Carlyle's Address on the Choice of Books	0 12
On the Road. By B. Hemyng	0 12
Secrets of the Turf; or how I won the Derby. By ditto	0 12
The Head Centre; or, the life of a Fenian Informer	0 12
Turf Frauds and Turf Practice. By Laing Meason	0 12
Mrs. Brown at the Seaside. By A. Sketchley	0 12
The Gladiator: a tale of the Roman Empire	0 12
Mrs. Jones's Evening Party. By E. Rutledge	0 12
The Celebrated Jumping Frog. By M. Twain	0 12
Miss Gwynne of Woodford. By G. Rivers	0 12
Lost and Won. By Georgiana M. Craik	0 12
Humorous sketches of life at home and abroad. By A. Smith	0 12
The Great Gold-Fields of Cariboo	0 12
Love Tales. Translated by G. H. Kingsley	0 12
The Vicar of Wakefield	0 12
The Art of Public Speaking. By S. Nell	0 12
Sir Fuzzle Pumpkin; Nights at Mess; &c.	0 12
Nobody's Child: a tale by W. E. Suter	0 12
Leaves from the Journal of the Custom-House Officer	0 12
Routledge's Handbook of Conjuring	0 6
The Wandering Jew. 3 Parts	1 2
Confessions of an English Opium Eater	0 6
Autocrat of the Breakfast Table ——— Each	0 6
Essays of Elia; Roderick Random; Gulliver's Travels.—Each	0 6
Tales in the Cabin; Tales of a Female Detective.—Each	0 6
Thaddeus of Warsaw; the Scottish Chiefs.—Each	0 6
Life in the Iron Mills; Friend Eli's Daughter.—Each	0 6
Orpheus C. Kerr's Comical Papers; the Biglow Papers.—Each	0 6
Major Jack Downing; the Nasby Papers.—Each	0 6
Artemus Ward, his book, and his travels.—Each	0 6
The Ocean Love-Chase; Revelations of a Detective.—Each.	0 6
A Dangerous Woman; The Border Hunters.—Each	0 6
Henry Morgan; the Fire Demon; Mountain Outlaws.—Each	0 6
A Broken Life; the War Eagle; Queen of the Rangers.—Each	0 6
The Border Hunters; the Secret revealed; Midnight Queen.—Each	0 6
The Black Monk's Curse; the Pirate Hunter.—Each	0 6
The Maniac's Sword; the Rover's Daughter; Smuggler's Mystery.—Each	0 6
The Royal Highwayman; the Niche in the Wall.—Each	0 6
The Female Detective; the Cotton Planter's Daughter.—Each	0 6
Nick Whiffles; the Death-Mystery.—Each	0 6
Respectable Sinners. By Mrs. Brotherton	0 12
The Pride of the Mess. By author of Cavendish	0 12
Singleton Fontenoy, R. N. By Jas. Hannay	0 12
The Old Commodore. By Marryatt	0 12
My Brother's Keeper. By Miss Wetherell	0 12
The Royal Favorite. By Mrs. Gore	0 12
Whom to Marry, and how to get married	0 12
The Ambassador's Wife. By Mrs. Gore	0 12
My Brother's Wife. By author of Barbara's History	0 12
The Ladder of Life. By Miss A. B. Edwards	0 12
Kindness in Women. By T. H. Bayly	0 12
Cimri-Mara. By A. de Vigny	0 12
Zingra the Gipsy. By A. M. Maillard	0 12
Violet; or the Danseuse	0 12
The Unspeakable Husband. By Lady Scott	0 12
Alice Leadmont. By author of John Halifax	0 12
The only Daughter. By G. R. Gleig	1 8
The Heroine of Provence. By author of "The Jilt"	1 8
Edgar Allan Poe's Poetical Works	1 8
The Pirates of the Foam. By Captain Armstrong	1 8
The Mountain Marriage, &c. By Capt. M. Reid	1 8
The Five Pound Note: an autobiography	1 8
Holiday House. By Catherine Sinclair	1 8
The English Governess. By Rachel M'Crindell	1 8
Helen Bury; or the errors of my early life	1 8
Emma de Lissan	1 8
Charles Auchester; a novel	1 8
The Trapper's Bride, &c. By P. B. St. John	1 8
To love and to be loved	1 8
How could he help it? A. S. Roe	1 8
The Gambler's Wife. By Mrs. Grey	1 8
Family Medical and Surgical Guide. By Jabez Hogg	1 8
The Banker's Wife. By Mrs. Gore	1 8
The Rich Relation. By Miss Pardoe	1 8
Confessions of a Pretty Woman. By ditto	1 8
The Daughters. By Mrs. Grey	1 8
The Life of a Beauty. By author of "The Jilt"	1 8
Constance Herbert. By Miss G. E. Jewsbury	1 8
Captain Macdonald. By John Lang	1 8
Perils by Sea and Land. By Captain Armstrong	1 8
The Sunny South. By ditto	1 8
Owen Tudor. By author of "Whitefriars"	1 8

Bombay, 22nd January, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

OF

STEVENS' CIRCUS

ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE

THIS DAY,

Commencing at 4 P.M.; Doors open at 3, for

FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 23rd JANUARY.

LOOK FOR NEW FACES, NEW FEATS, AND LOTS OF FUN.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.

SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MDLLE. CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE

INFANT PRODIGIES,

AGED RESPECTIVELY 10 AND 8 YEARS, in their

MARVELLOUS PERFORMANCE on the

DOUBLE TRAPEZE.

THE GUM ELASTIC MAN, will delight and surprise all beholders.

THE NEW CLOWN AND SHAKSPEARIAN JESTER,

DAN RICE,

will "speak a piece" if prompted promptly.

THE OLD FAVOURITE, H. P. STEVENS, as THE FIRE KING, THE SLACK WIRE MASTER, and JUGGLER OF THE WORLD.

FRIDAY, 29TH JANUARY, will be set apart for NATIVE LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Native Insurance Company will be held at their Registered Office, No. 6 Bombay Green, Fort, on Monday the 1st February 1869 at 2 P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st October 1868.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring in rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22nd instant to the 2nd February 1869, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIRJEE & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Co.'s Office, 22nd January, 1869.

WANTED.

WANTED, a steady active man as Manager in a Cotton Press. Address "B. D.," "Times of India" Office.

TO COTTON BUYERS and SHIPPERS. —A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

ONE or two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodgings with a respectable family, on moderate terms, in a large healthy Bungalow situated at Mazagon road. Apply to "F. K." No. 14, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucuis. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putloo, in next door left hand.

TO LET, from 1st February 1869, three commodious airy Bungalows, with Out-houses, on the Coorla Hill, within five minutes walk of the Coorla Railway Station, particularly adapted for families.

For rent and particulars apply to Mr. ARDASEER HORMASJEE WADIA, Elphinstone Circle.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Banajiwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation:—

House No. 6. Rent Rs. 80 per Month.
House No. 7. Rent „ 100 „

The above houses at present vacant can at any time be inspected on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, the Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 7th January 1869.

NOTICES.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Poultry, Market, solicit the kind patronage of the Public.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL & Co. beg to call attention to their new supply of Gentlemen's Boots, just unpacked, received Overland ex s. s. "Sumatra."

All Patent Leather Jumpers, with and without Spur Boxes.	}	Dress.
Glove Kid, Patent Calf Golosh.		
Levant Morocco Imitation Balmorals.		
Do. quarter French Calf Fronts Balmorals.		Light Walking.
Dark Cloth Tee Journal of the Custom-House Officer		
Kid Top, French Calf Golosh.		
Brown Napoleon Boots.		

No. 24, Meadow Street, Bombay, 21st January 1869.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SELF-WINDING MEASURING TAPES—Each consists of a graduated continuous solid steel Ribbon, which, upon being liberated after use, rewinds itself. For strength, durability, portability and extreme accuracy, these are unequalled. Price—3 feet Rs. 4; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other Books Received January 18.

Leaves from Her Majesty's Journal of Life on the Highlands. Illustrated edition ..... Rs. 32

Tennyson's Idylls, complete, with 36 steel engravings, by Gustave Dore. Folio, splendidly whole bound in morocco ... 110 0

Lysosina Watch: the Illustrated London News, a Reproduction of the plates illustrating the late Expedition, which appeared in that Journal. Folio cloth 16 0

Captain Davidson (R. E.) on Railways in India 10 8

Simpson's India, Ancient and Modern. Part III. 21 0

Worssam on Mechanical Saws 4 8

St. George and the Dragon. Illustrated. 7 8

Jones's Ruins of Pompeii, a Series of 18 Photographic Views, with Descriptions of the Remains 24 0

Cast up by the sea, by Sir Samuel Baker 5 12

A Noble Life, by author of John Halifax 3 12

Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral, by the late Dean Milman ... 13 8

Robert Browning's The Ring and the Book, vol. I. 5 12

Almanack de Gotha, 1869 ..... 4 4

Hood's Whims and Oddities. Cheap edition 1 4

How to Use the Barometer in 1869 ..... 0 12

Les Jolies Filles de Grevchal 0 12

Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature, by Prebendary Jackson 4 8

Jackson's Military Surveying 10 8

Whyte Melville's Brookes of Bridlemere 4 8

——— Cerise 4 8

Jean Ingelow's Poems. Illustrated edn. 16 0

Malton's Manual of Brigade Drill 1 12

Meredith's Lucile 4 8

Keith Johnston's Map of India from Atlas 6 0

Murray's Hand Book. South Italy 7 8

A Stable for Nightmares 0 12

Boosey's Book of Household Music. Limp morocco. 9 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
Superfine do.	18	„ 21
Balbriggan embossed Silk od.	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„ 20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	22	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	5	„ 6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	
Silk and Wool Pants	7	„ 8
India Gauze Pants	7	„ 8
Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts, per doz. 55, 60, ... 65	0	
Do. Dress Do.	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per dozen	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits each	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable)	20	0
Prince of Wales Do.	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Pall Mall per dozen	7	0
do with Tie „	7	0
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Italian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	as.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do.	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., ... Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties		
Guyot's Improved French Bronze	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts	3	0

LINEN DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damak Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use per dozen	12-S to 25	
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders	16-8	
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Colabas close at 1,285 and Elphinstones at 820 per share. Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Grant, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Kolapore.
Broughton, Surgeon Major, on leave, from Matheran.
Malahan, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.
Prescott, Lieutenant Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Aurungabad.
Riddell, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on duty, from Aurungabad.
Bullock, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Broach.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

Bolton, B., Lieutenant Colonel, 106th Regiment, to join, to Umballa.
Hunter, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Malahan, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, to join, to Deolalee.
Wachell, Captain, Bengal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Greig, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England :—
Badgley, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough.
Fox, Surgeon, on sick leave.
Bullock, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JANUARY.

London....Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d. per ton.
Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d. Nominal. "
Liverpool...Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. "
Seeds ..... £1 5s. 0d. "
Overland...Cotton ..... £6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. p. 40 c. ft.
China ... Sailing vessel Cotton... Nominal.
Steamer do. ..... R 6 to 7 per bale.
Opium ..... Rs 10 to 15 per chest.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius...Grain ..... 12 annas per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 22	Sandringham	Muir	Liverpool, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 22	Madras (s)	Davies	China.
	Fattch Allum	Nacoda	Jedda and Hoodeida.
	Bushire Merchant	Nacoda	Jedda and Hoodeida.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Alabama, Harrison, to Moulmein.
Barque Amity, Purdy, to Moulmein.
Ship Cospatrick, Elmslie, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship Niagara, to Havre.
Ship Delangle, to Havre via Malabar Coast.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GWADUR, 22nd, 1-47 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" from Jask arrived.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 16 Mooltan (P. & O. S.)...Beasley .....Galle.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 16 Mooltan (P. & O. S.)...Beasley..... .....Calcutta.
Himalaya (s) ....Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON.

945 Camperdown, Nattrass—W. Nicol & Co.
696 Dragon, McClements—W. Nicol & Co.
632 Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co
1862 Ambrose, Carvell—Stenhouse & Co.
1249 Arundel, Symons.
1282 Ardgowan, Ker—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1348 Ashgrove, Fullerton—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1378 Atmosphere, Grant—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
1155 Aurora, Walker—The Dubash. [c.l. Dec. 15
1408 Birmingham, Caroline—C. Munchjee. [c.l. Dec. 7
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Conner—H. Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1011 Braanstone, Nickels—Stenhouse & Co.
1267 British Consul, Garratt—W. Nicol & Co.
435 British Sceptre, Kendall—Wallace & Co.
1797 Burmah, Pearce—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
253 City of Richmond, Stanley—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 21
1390 City of Bombay, Adam—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 5
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell, & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1240 Colombo, McMillan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
643 Daniel Rankin, Hartnell—Finlay, Clark, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 3
662 Doxford, Tegan—Nicol & Co. [c.l. Jan. 4
1496 Dreadnought, Scott—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1103 Eastern Belle, Bride—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
321 Edinburgh, Logan—E. Bates & Co.
1019 Eric, Rasbeck—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1175 Evelyn, Boag—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
393 Flying Venus, Listen—Edward Bates & Co.
1446 Glenlyon, McIntyre—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1450 Greyhound, Jackson—The Captain. [c.l. Nov. 11
814 Hatfield, Sorry—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 1
1508 Irwell, Fearon—Remington & Co. [c.l. Dec. 7
1198 John Elliott, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckes—M. Nusserwanjee & Co. [c.l. Nov. 20
1233 Macedon, Withycombe—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1000 Malleny, Kerr—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingwall—W. Nicol & Co. [c.l. Nov. 6
1184 Mary Stenhouse, Wedderburn—Edward Bates & Co. [c.l. Dec. 9
1054 May Queen, Ross—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
1636 Melbourne, Symington—Edward Bates & Co.
1361 Minerva, Turner—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1278 Pomagon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1185 Pride of the Port, Jones—Bomanjee, Touche, & Co.
1138 Prince George—Soares Brothers. [c.l. Jan. 5
703 Romulus, Fisher—Jefferson, Campbell, & Co.
1056 Rutlandshire, Chesver—Stenhouse & Co. [c.l. Nov. 11
1358 Sir John Mandeville, Greig—Remington & Co
1381 St. Andrew, Lenox—Stenhouse & Co.
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
986 Tangier, McNabb—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
947 Templar, Rogers—Tudor Company.
1120 Thomas Seddon, Mesnard—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1253 W. Fairbairn, Allan—J. J. Cornforth & Co. [c.l. Nov. 5
1225 Western Belle, Montgomery—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Dec. 15
1147 White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. [c.l. Dec. 10

FOR HAVRE.

558 Alma, Crawford—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
909 City of Madras, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.
346 Ellen Browne, Jones—Blackwell & Co.
497 Esk, Moss—Lawrence & Co.
782 Kennington—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.
494 Loochoo, Boal—Finlay, Scott, & Co.
484 Moorhill, Simey—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1164 Robinson Crusoe, Hogg—Finlay, Scott, & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

B. Bakary, Nacoda.
97 Keerata Booderia, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee.

FOR CALLAO.

1453 Neptus Ultra, Plumer.

FOR COLOMBO.

932 Sattara, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1200 Abyssinia (s), Templeton—B. I. S. N. Co.
739 Chanticleer, Jenkins—Slay and Mackintosh.
1286 Codabux, Rams—Hajee M. Seedick. [c.. Jan. 4
Futtay Salam.
544 Muscat Merchant, Warn—Hajee M. Seedick. [c.l. Jan. 4
1200 Tinconderago, Hall—Hajee M. seedick.
1146 Waterwitch, Combe—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Barlow.

FOR MANGALORE.

431 F. B. Atlantique, Grinand.

FOR RICE PORTS.

589 Ceylon, Gom—Volkart Brothers.
495 Chatham, Roe—Ewart, Latham, & Co.
581 Desdemona Desanders,—Blackwell & Co.
1094 Glencora, Aberdin—W. Nicol & Co.
569 Isabella Hurcus, Fillan—Blackwell & Co.
578 Lina, Opdall—Gumpert & Co.
432 Simone Stella, Awardi—The Captain.
1188 St. James, Hatfield—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

447 Delangle, Dupont—Blackwell & Co.
493 Yeavering Bell, Peat—The Captain.

FOR GOA AND ZANZIBAR.

1450 Tynemouth (s), Kennedy—Peel, Cassels, & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

387 Victoria (s), Mahomed—Jairam Sewjee.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

2220 Magdala (s), Thompson—B. B. & S. S. Co.
1431 Salsette, (s), Parish.
2167 Sumatra (s), Hall.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

310 Futtay Sultan, Grag—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

FOR RANGOON.

534 Annie, Baker—Wallace & Co.
1200 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.
1293 Dharwar, White—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
398 Empress, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
987 Falkland, Pender—Wallace & Co.
639 London, Hayter—Wallace & Co.
1215 Patrician, Robinson—Lawrence & Co.
696 Vanguard, McIntyre.

FOR JUDDAH.

1534 Bushire Merchant.
2227 Fez Robanee, Profumo—J. H. Jumail.
605 Futtay Allum, Nacoda.
819 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. N. Mahomed.
535 Kate Swanton.
697 Mackee, Nacoda—G. Lafond

FOR KURRACHEE & MAURITIUS.

1345 Migrator, Stralendarff—Stenhouse & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

1438 Duiveland, Grave—Farnham & Co.

NOT FIXED.

A. Ramon Hydroose, Nacoda.
1324 Adriatic, Wilson—Leggatt & Co.
352 Aguia, Santora—Soonjeebhoy Visram.
983 Alabama, Harrison—Wallace & Co.
1282 Alaric, Theckstone—Remington & Co.
835 Amity, Purdy—W. Nicol & Co.
461 Anard, Hilman—W. Nicol & Co.]
974 Andromeda, Laws—Lawrence & Co.
330 Arabic, Norbach.—The Captain.
595 Asia, Morrison.
1193 Astracana, Wilson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co
419 Atalanta, Green—Hajee Zenell Abadeen.
1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1333 Benares, Noyes.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
709 Birkby, Garrett—W. Nicol & Co.
594 Bombay Castle (s), Coates—A. Hubibhoy.
1199 British India, Tauzer—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1172 British Viceroy, Peterson—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
481 Canton Lobodolee—Blackwell & Co.
982 Castine Lynch, Purcar.
551 Chacma, Europe—Passmore, Smith, & Co.
990 City of Brussels, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.
623 Clara, Innes—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1113 Combermere, Kicker—H. T. S. Mahomed.
582 Coromandel, Dove—Thara Topsan.
1610 Dacca (s), Hutchinson—R. I. S. N. Co.
509 David Malcolm, Dentone—Stenhouse & Co.
1573 Elbora (s), Murray—P. & O Co.
518 Empress of India, Nunneley—Wallace & Co.
1692 Eumenides, Tramar, Kennic, Scovell, & Co.
650 Euphrates, Avron—B. I. S. N. Co.
991 Glen Tilt, Lewis—W. Nicol & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Black—A. C. Price & Co
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
674 Hindostan, Menzie—M. Mahomed Office.
728 Hippogriffe, Bews—Hajee S. Abadeen.
324 Hyasin, Brown—C. N. Cama.
1585 Hydaspes, Page—C. N. Cama.
620 Hydree, Crichton—H. A. Cadoo.
575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1650 John Stewart.
1187 Juventa Holme.
1112 Kooria Mooria, Pike—W. Nicol & Co.
1574 Lancashire Witch, Cockill—B. & Merwanjee. Letchmy Puread, Nacoda.
375 Lord Clyde (s), Moylan—B. C. & R. S. Co.
1185 Madras (s), Davis—P. & O. Co.
1062 Malta (s), Hyde—P. & O. Co.
337 Marquard Family, Questa—Mirzza Cajum.
750 Martaban (s), Sharp.
460 Mary Mildred, Story—Jairaz Peerbhoy.
1740 Mistress of the Seas, McKenzie—B. H. Cama. Mohideenbux, Nacoda.
648 Mozuffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
142 Mysore, Nacoda.
850 National, Soret—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1359 Niagara, Fry—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1284 North, Wyllie—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.
1328 Pearl of India, Osborne—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell, & Co.
584 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1154 Queen of the Lakes, Scoble—Volkart Brothers
940 Queensland, Montgomery—Remington & Co.
800 Regina, Brady—Buttonjee Eduljee.]
705 Rome, Moses—The Captain
1444 Rothesay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1109 Royal Family, Bernson—Stenhouse & Co.
443 Royal Pride, Hill—C. N. Cama.
1500 Scotia (s), Hibbert—B. I. S. N. Co.
561 Sir Bartle Frere (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. Co.
T. M. Rohemarg, Nacoda.
1119 Talisman, Bartlett—W. Nicol & Co
595 Talluia, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co.
466 Tilly (s), Platts
673 Tofrecombs, Russell—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Douglas.
1402 Yorick, Kingcombe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 23rd Jan., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 22nd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Jan. 16th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Jan. 22nd.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	"	"	"
Penang	"	"	"
Singapore	"	"	"
Hongkong	"	"	"
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	Jan. 22nd.	"	"
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	"	"	"
Busorah	"	"	"
Bagdad	"	"	"
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	...

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.*	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency	7 P.M.*	5 P.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur, and Seroor	8 A.M.	
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	4 A.M.*	5 P.M. previous day
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	

* After-packet letters received, at General Post Office only, one hour later than those named above.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (many of whom they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers will have to select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq. Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. W. Mackay.
A. T. Crawford, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell, Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are informed that the next Assembly will take place on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at Mr. W. Lyon's Bungalow, Malabar Hill. H. J. STOCK, Lieutenant,
Marine Lines. Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ABRAHAM—January 21st, at Bombay, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. Walter Abraham, Superintendent, Government Lithographic Press, deeply regretted.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JAMES—January 6th, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieutenant L. H. S. James, Royal Artillery, of a son.
ORMAN—January 17th, at Boxmore, Roorkee, the wife of Captain Orman, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.
TWEEDIE—January 14th, at Allygurh, the wife of Captain M. Tweedie, District Superintendent Police, Lucknow, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

THE report that the Great Powers assembled in Conference had resolved not to enforce upon Greece the acceptance of their award, appears to be confirmed by the Pera telegram, published yesterday. It was believed in Constantinople that the said Powers had further agreed to observe strict neutrality should the Greek Court disregard their declaration. The diplomatists who met at Paris have, therefore, done no more than express, with solemn forms, the opinion that Turkey is in the right and Greece in the wrong. The responsibility of continuing a contest, suspended for a few days, is thus thrown upon the Athenian Cabinet; and we shall anxiously await the decision of that body. The Greeks have shown a high spirit and great energy, and no doubt they would prove troublesome foes even to the relatively formidable power of Turkey. But if fair play be given to the Turks, if the Powers should really observe a strict neutrality, the Greeks would be overmatched by sea and land; and if they resolve on war, their resolve can scarcely be based on considerations of prudence, so much as on an estimate that war may produce insurrections, and bring on a state of things which will ultimately force one or more European Powers into the field, if not on their side, at least against Turkey. Should such a calamity be the issue of the present dispute, it will be patent that the Conference, instead of settling, has still more unsettled, the East, and has forced on the great conflict which prudent statesmen hoped to defer until the Christian populations of Turkey were ripe for independence. The action of the Conference, as reported to us, is, indeed, inconsequent. In former times, no doubt, the mere declaration of an opinion would have ensured submission, because the power put under the ban would have known that execution would follow a contempt of court. But, by announcing beforehand that the award would not be enforced, the erring Government is relieved from the fear of encountering overwhelming enemies, and free to fight it out with the opposing power. The Cabinets of Europe declare the Greeks to be in the wrong, and although three of them are the protectors of Greece, they fail to make their protégé obey their decision. Yet the danger to Europe of leaving the work to Turkey is immense. We cannot exclude a painful apprehension that the Powers are not really united, that the Greeks will trade upon the disunion, and that the dreaded outburst of the Eastern Question will be the direct consequence of the weak policy adopted by the Conference.

THE Indian famine of 1869—if there is to be a famine—will afford the new Governor-General an opportunity of showing the extent of his administrative powers. He is not without experience of such dread calamities, for he must remember the Irish famine of 1847. He knows that an almost boundless expenditure and a countless staff of assistants fail to do more than mitigate the sufferings of the people, when their staple food is destroyed. Again he was doubtless fully acquainted with the cotton famine in Lancashire, and although the phenomena exhibited in highly-organized English districts differ materially from those of India, yet the measures adopted in one case may be suggestive of valuable expedients applicable to the other. Again Lord Mayo has found the Supreme Government not only alive to the danger but actively preparing to encounter and overcome it. The measures adopted before the departure of Sir John Lawrence, which date from the issue of the Famine Resolution months ago, have smoothed the way for the new Governor-General; and we are glad to learn from a Calcutta contemporary that Lord Mayo has followed up the spirit of previous instructions, and has sanctioned the proposed plan of consolidating and publishing in one statement the weekly returns of the prices of grain. It was a matter of course, when this project was resolved on, that the district officers should communicate direct with the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, for speed in these matters is half the battle, and returns delayed in half a score of offices are returns deprived of practical value. If the native grain dealers will study the returns of prices, they will be able to ascertain promptly the best markets, and forward cargoes with as much rapidity as the state of the roads will permit. There are always in India large territories abundantly supplied, a good system will ensure considerable exports, and the distribution will only be limited by physical obstacles and the purchasing power. Whether the Government should enter the market as a dealer, and transport grain from foreign ports to the afflicted districts must depend on the intensity of popular suffering, and the inability of the general traders to lay down supplies and cope with the emergency. The question has not escaped deliberation, and we shall be prepared to see the Government supplementing private trade wherever the circumstance of a district demand that unusual, and often perilous, step. Indeed the Government of India has, in so many ways, shown how completely it is on the alert that none need fear any approach to a repetition of the short-sightedness, the bungling, and the confusion which characterized the mode of *not* dealing with the deadly distress in Orissa. If there should be a failure this time it will not be from want of knowledge, want of will, or too much respect for red-tape and the dry bones of a narrow political economy—it will arise from the absence of administrative ability.

The Bombay Government has taken due care that none of its people shall endure avoidable suffering. Ample measures of foresight and relief have been sanctioned in all threatened quarters throughout the Presidency. Work has been provided and revenue remitted, but as yet there has not been any significant demand for labour. The Presidency, however, may be invaded by emigrants from Rajpootana, and should they come in large numbers the responsibility and work of the Bombay Government will be increased. In that case, however, there is every reason to believe that the Government will be more than equal to the emergency. But while the duty of affording systematic relief in labour and food may properly be left to the authorities, there is no reason why private persons should not be prepared to play a subordinate part. The Natives have already shown the way, and the influential European and Native inhabitants might well form a Relief Committee, unless the Chamber of Commerce undertook the task, to hold themselves in readiness for action if their help should be needed. It would be expedient to enter into relations with local committees on the scene of suffering, so that neither money nor energy be wasted. Even if the Bombay Presidency is not seriously involved in the general distress, Bombay might not ungracefully or inappropriately forward, at the proper time, some contribution to the charitable funds of Upper India. We are aware that the subject has already been privately mooted, and when the period for action arrives, we are convinced that Bombay will not be found wanting.

THE rapidity with which the telegrams from Constantinople now reach us is a fact worthy of notice. The telegram, dated "Pera, 20th Jan., 5-45 P.M.," arrived in Bombay on the evening of the 21st. Three messages have recently been sent with similar rapidity. Are we not entitled to infer from these facts that some overdue blame has been thrown upon the Turkish section of the line for the delay which has occurred in the transmission of messages from London? We shall see whether the rate of speed between Constantinople and Bombay is maintained.

WE are glad to see that the oversight which, on behalf of the bondholders, we pointed out a few days since in the Report of the Committee on the Loan Bill, has been promptly rectified. Our anticipation that the Committee never intended to give the proposed new bonds a preferential claim, has been thus fulfilled.

THE public will be interested in learning that Captain Tulloch's reply to Mr. Russel Aitken's strictures on his scheme for the Drainage of Bombay is published to-day, and will, in part, be before our readers on Monday.

WE learn that the Viceroy has given his assent to the City Survey Bill.

IT is a fact worthy of notice that not a single candidate has presented himself for examination for the Gilchrist scholarship, which enables the successful candidate to proceed to England, there to prosecute his studies. To result gives but little encouragement to philanthropic gentlemen to offer such boons to the young men of the city.

THE quotation made in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of Thursday from the "London Gazette," intimating that H. E. the Governor had been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Star of India, and that Lieutenant Colonel Lewis Pelly and Lieutenant Colonel Dunsterville had been appointed Companions of the Order, should have included also the name of Mr. F. H. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, if the quotation was intended, as it must have been, to give the names of all the gentlemen engaged in the services of this Presidency who had been so honoured. We have no doubt the name was omitted through an oversight.

WE have received an exceedingly interesting letter from our Cabul correspondent giving particulars of the great battle between the forces of Ameer Shere Ali Khan and those of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and his uncle Mahomed Azim Khan, which has already been reported by telegraph, and which ended in the flight of the Sirdar and the ex-Ameer. The battle took place on the morning of the 2nd instant, on the plains between Kerabagh and Saidabad, to the south-west of Ghiznee. Some days after the battle conflicting reports of the occurrences were carried to Cabul by different kossids, and the news of the defeat of the late Ameer and his nephew was received there with a salute of 101 guns. The official news of the engagement and its results arrived at Cabul on the 8th. The army of Abdool Rahman Khan numbered between 15,000 and 18,000, and the Ameer Shere Ali Khan brought into the field 25,000 men with 30 or 40 guns. The Ameer was present at the action, but gave the command to his youthful son Mahomed Yakoob Khan, who seems to have conducted the battle with great skill. The engagement commenced in the morning, and lasted till noon, when Abdool Rahman was totally defeated and retreated to a place set down as Soultan Mahmood, where his dispirited army encamped for the night. The army of the Ameer, however, seems to have pressed on, and Abdool Rahman and his uncle Azim fled during the night to Zoo mut, without informing their men of their intention. The camp at Soultan Mahmood, deserted by its leaders, was attacked next morning by Shere Ali's troops, and those who escaped joined the army of the victors. Abdool Rahman's troops appear to have been very much dissatisfied, for we are told that for some time before the battle they had been deserting in large numbers to the other side. All the guns and stores belonging to Abdool Rahman fell into the hands of Shere Ali. Abdool and his uncle were believed to be hiding in the Wazeeree hills. A rumour appears to have reached Peshawur that the two had been captured, but no reliable information to that effect has been received. If not captives, there can be no doubt that they are fugitives, and that the Ameer has now but little, if anything, to fear from their influence. The soldiers who escaped were being hunted down, and numbers were daily blown from guns in Ghiznee. This decided victory was celebrated with great rejoicings at Cabul, and orders had been issued to spread the news through the country by salutes, illuminations, and feastings.

IT is rumoured, says the "Pioneer," that Colonel Seymour Blane will officiate for a time as Military Secretary to Lord Mayo.

LADY MAYO was to have held her first "At Home" last Monday night, Her Ladyship's guests being invited "to meet Sir John Lawrence."

OUR Calcutta correspondent reported by telegram the departure of Sir John Lawrence from Calcutta. Sir John left Prinsep's Ghat at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The "Sir William Peel" was to convey the departing Viceroy down the river as far as Fultah, where His Excellency was to embark on the "Candia." Lord Mayo and Sir William Mansfield remained at the Ghat till the vessel had started, when Lord Mayo himself proposed and led three parting cheers to Sir John Lawrence.

A MADRAS paper states that the Marquis of Blandford and the Honourable Mr. Napier were to be passengers on board of the steamer by which Sir John Lawrence proceeds home.

IN reference to an announcement made by a contemporary at Calcutta that Lord Mayo and the members of his Council are to summer at Simla, the "Pioneer" says there is no ground for such an authoritative assertion. Indeed the programme of the Governor-General's future movements is not as yet even sketched. It is, however, probable that Simla will be the headquarters of Government during the hot months, because it is reasonable. In this case it is conjectured that His Excellency will visit Peshawur before proceeding to the Hills.

THE "Pioneer" regrets to learn that one of Sir Stafford Northcote's last acts was to refer the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules to this country for re-consideration. Our contemporary presumes the Report of the Committee of Revision had been found too liberal, trusts the Government of India will adhere firmly to its original views, and doubts not that the Duke of Argyll will understand that the prodigal generosity of the Leave Rules granted to the Covenanted Services has made stinginess in those for the Uncovenanted absurd and impossible.

THE "Englishman" (of the 17th inst.) hears from Cachar that the Loshai Kookies have attacked two tea planations, Woodlands and Sonarbundee, and have killed some of the coolies employed in the gardens. When last heard of, they were in march on Munnipore. Troops have been sent on to the frontier from Sylhet and Shillong and orders have been despatch to Dacca for large enforcements of police to be sent up. Nothing further has been seen of the Kookies on the Sylhet frontier. It seems clear that the attacks on our borders were made to draw off the attention of our troops, whilst the main attack was directed on Munnipore. There is no quarrel between the Loshai tribe and the English.

WE regret to learn from the "Pioneer" that Captain Buller, an A. D. C. to Sir William Mansfield, has gone to sea in a very precarious state of health.

THE "Pioneer" has received information by telegraph that the troops (Eurasian Battery of Artillery, 7th Native Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, we believe) and the police stationed at Shillong and Dacca have been ordered to the South Eastern frontier, in consequence of attacks on the tea gardens made by Looshai Kookies. The 2nd Native Infantry has been also ordered from Calcutta to Dacca immediately to re-place the 7th Native Infantry at that station, and to be close at hand also if required.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. M. NELL, in civil medical charge of Beawur, and in Medical charge of the Mhairwarra Battalion, has, says the "Pioneer," been removed from his appointment.

THE average price of wheat in the several districts of the Central Provinces for the month of December was thirteen seers the rupee. In the Punjab the average ranged between ten and eleven seers, though in the Sirsa District the price had risen to eight seers.—*Pioneer.*

SIR DINKUR RAO has been definitively removed from his post in Rewah, in apprehension of a popular outbreak. The crisis, we are assured, was so serious that the Maharajah of Rewah, instead of pursuing his journey to Calcutta, felt it advisable to return at once to his dominions. It is said the Maharajah has requested the services of an officer in civil employ in Bundlecund, in whom he has great confidence, towards the organization of his Government, and that his wishes have been acceded to. We believe that Colonel Meade, the Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, will be at Rewah about the 20th instant.—*Pioneer.*

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

The following letter from Silchar, dated 10th January, appears in the "Englishman" of the 19th :—

"Before this reaches you, the terrible news I sent by the wire, an hour ago, will have prepared you for what I have now to say.

"About a quarter to five o'clock this evening we had a terrible shock of an earthquake, which has destroyed the whole station. I had just returned from Arcuttipore Garden, where I was spending the day, and lay down on my bed to rest. I had been there hardly five minutes when the house commenced to shake, and ten seconds afterwards the wall was down over the bed I had been lying on, and the house in ruins. I very providentially escaped, and did what I could to stop the panic. The ground rose about 20 feet in a long wave, the river changed its course and rushed upward for fully an hour, overturning many boats. The earth opened in hundreds of places, and volumes of blue sand and water were thrown up everywhere. The river was a fearful sight, the water was thrown fifty feet up in the air, and the water-spouts were numerous. Our new building was thrown down level with the ground,—also the spire of the church, and nearly all the station buildings. Mr. J. had a narrow escape. He and our Minister were behind me in coming from Arcuttipore, and had just time to jump out of the ferry boat when it went down. Even when on the bank of the river, he was nearly swallowed up in the yawning gulfs, but escaped by jumping over a large one before it closed.

"I visited the bazaar before dark, and found it in ruins. Water was spouting up from the cracks in the street, and all the pucca shops were down. Some of the houses are buried twenty feet below the level of the ground where they stood before, and, I am afraid, many lives are lost. We have nowhere to sleep to-night, but if we had, it would be out of the question, for to make matters worse, the military are nearly all out of the station. News came to-day, while we were out, that the Loshai tribe had burned down the Woodlands and Soonarbund buildings, that the planters were missing, and the coolies killed. Mr. Edgar left with a force to-day, but the real facts are not to hand.

"I went down the station to assist in rescuing any people from the ruins, but, as darkness came on, I was obliged to return. The shocks are very frequent still, and none of us are secure for the night. The hotel house was knocked down, and a water-spout poured up the centre of the ruins, and all over the ground behind. The earth and water were heaving up when I left. It is fortunate that the shock did not occur in Calcutta, or near the sea, for had it done so, the consequences would have been awful. The water in our tank washed up over the sides, though it

Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, and Mahomed Ismail Khan at the head of 8,000 soldiers, in the pursuit of the Sirdar and his uncle. A salute of 101 guns was fired at Killah Ghiznee when Shere Ali Khan (who was at Ghiznee at this time) received news of their having fled, and a salute of 51 guns were fired in the camps of the different Cabul Sirdars in the neighbourhood of that city. One of the kossids stated that when he arrived at Deh Zughtoo he heard it reported that the almanees and the sowars of the Cabul garrison had seized the persons of Ameer Azim Khan and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and delivered them up to Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. The Cabul Governor, on hearing this news, ordered that a salute of 101 guns be fired from fort Balla Hissar. The rejoicings at Cabul had no bounds. To the kossids who brought this news Rs. 200 each were awarded by Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan. Although there can be no doubt as to the flight of Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan, yet the official news is anxiously looked for by Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan, from Ghiznee, so that he might get information on two points on which the kossids have stated nothing, namely, first, whether a fight had occurred; and, second, whether Azim and Abdool Rahman had been actually seized after their flight from their headquarters.

7th January.—Important news was received from Turkistan to-day by the Cabul mahajins. It was as follows:—"The independent tribes of Turkistan have all risen against Sirdar Alum Khan, and in most part of Balkh have duly established their independence. Ameer Shere Ali's rule here is but nominal, and unless he sends troops and money to maintain this vast province, it is impossible to crush the various independent Chiefs who have risen on all sides." No communication was received to-day from Ghiznee. The kossids come in every day, giving conflicting news. It is asserted by some that Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan have fled to Zoolmat with only the horses on which they rode and the clothes they had on. Others state that they had gone to Kakree and that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan had despatched his sowars everywhere to seize both of them. They state that all the guns, arms, &c., the war stores of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, have fallen into the hands of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and that all the troops of the former Sirdar, which numbered not less than 18,000 men, had joined Ameer Shere Ali Khan. The Zoolmat hills are covered with snow, and the Chiefs who have fled in that direction have sought protection among the peasantry and the Khyles of those hills. They escaped at night, and even the men of their *Khemah* had no previous knowledge of their intention to fly. The *Khemahs* of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and Azim Khan, after their flight, were plundered by Yakoob Khan's troops, as were also the *Khemahs* of the Sirdars who accompanied Abdool Rahman Khan.

8th January.—Official letters were received by Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan, the Cabul Governor, giving the following details to the events of the 2nd day of January—"On the morning of the 2nd instant the battle, which was to decide the fates of Abdool Rahman Khan and Azim Khan, was fought on the plains that stretch between the Kerabagh and Saidabad between the armies of the Chiefs named and those of Ameer Shere Ali Khan. The movement to Kerabagh first commenced from the side of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, and as the Sirdar had concentrated all his strength and might on the Kerabagh plains, it was known to the people at Ghiznee four days before, that the battle would be most bloody, Desertion, in deed, was one curse of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's army, but his final failure on this occasion cannot be set down to this account, as his army amounted to between 15,000 and 18,000 fighting men. Abdool Rahman Khan put his greatest confidence in them, and some of them remained faithful to their master to the last. Ameer Shere Ali Khan, although himself present on the scene of action, put his son, Sirdar Yakoob Khan, at the head of the army, with Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan (who had joined two days before from Cabul), next to him in command of the field. Sirdars Fatteh Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Ismail Khan, and General Faramooz Khan, commanded separate detachments. The entire fighting force stretched between the Kerabagh and Saidabad plains amounted to no less than 25,000 fighting men, with 30 or 40 guns. Yakoob Khan, with 6,000 Kheratie and Candaharee troops, Aslum Khan with 4,000 Almanee and Ghilzie men, Fatteh Mahomed Khan with 3,000 Jezailchee and General Faramooz Khan and Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan with 4,000 Cabulee Jewan Shere and Kazul Bash troops appeared on the scene of engagement. The battle commenced at morning and continued briskly till noon. Yakoob Khan conducted the battle with the greatest skill, and after considerable slaughter on b th sides, succeeded in putting the enemy to flight. Azim Khan was wounded in the arm in this battle, as was Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan on the thigh After the enemy had gone away Mahomed Aslum Khan and Ismail Khan pursued them, had most of them killed, while the remainder dispersed and hid themselves at different hill fastnesses. Abdool Rahman Khan and Mahomed Azim Khan took rest on the night of the 2nd instant at their camp at Sooltan Mahmood, and fled at night with their barren lines to Zoolmat, without informing even their own men of their intention. The next morning Shere Ali Khan's troops, having come to Sooltan Mahmood, the head quarters of Turkistanee troops, slaughtered the force of Abdool Rahman Khan at that place and plundered the *Khemahs* of the defeated Sirdar. The number of dead and wounded on both sides was not known, but it must have been considerable. With the exception of those who had escaped, all the troops of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan subsequently joined the Ameer Shere Ali Khan, by whom they have been well treated. Ameer Yakoob Khan had, however, a number of these men disarmed, and gave them their *jewab*. All the war stores of the defeated Sirdar fell into the hands of Ameer Shere Ali Khan." On the receipt of this news Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan ordered that another salute of 101 guns be fired at Cabul, and that the accounts be communicated at once to the British authorities at Peshawur; also to all the Governors of the various Provinces under the rule of the Cabul Ameer, with directions to spread the news of the victory by all possible means throughout the general population, to hold festivities, to thunder guns as salutes, and to hold illuminations, &c., &c. The Barakzie, Kozulhosh, and other Khans and Sirdars of Cabul went to the Governor to congratulate him on the great success achieved, and delivered to him "urzees" to the address of the Ameer for despatch to his camp, offering congratulations. As all wish the Cabul Ameer well at Cabul, the people of all classes young and old appeared most happy to-day to hear of the final and complete success of their ruler and master. Great rejoicings in the Harem. Illuminations at Balla Hissar at night.

9th January.—Further news was received by Sirdar Mahomed Hussain Khan of Ghiznee to-day, to the following effect—"Sirdars Abdool Rahman Khan and Mahomed Azim Khan, who were reported to have fled towards Zoolmat, now intend to locate permanently at the Wazeeree hills, as they can find no other secure place. The Wazeerees are the enemies of the British Government; but it is believed that these will deliver up the persons of the defeated Chiefs on receipt of a few thousand rupees from the Cabul Ameer as bukshes, as money acts upon them more than anything else. More than 500 prisoners have now been captured and take to Ghiznee fort by orders of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan—all of them being of the party of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. The tribes who had sided with the defeated Sirdar are now being chased by Sirdar Aslum Khan and others, and they are daily being blown away from guns in the city of Ghiznee. The Indur Khyle and Massulman Khyle tribes are to receive the heaviest punishment. General Naseer Ali Khan has not yet been captured. The Ameer has ordered that Nazir Hyder, late Governor of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan at Turkistan, now a prisoner at Balkh, be conveyed to Ghiznee, to remain their in captivity. Heavy punishments are being inflicted on all those who have been seized, and most of them are being put to death by horrible tortures. Ghiznee is the scene of their cruel deeds. The Ameer is himself at Ghiznee, but the instigator of the horrible and shocking crimes are Sirdars Yakoob Khan and Aslum Khan."

Sirdar Yakya Khan, son of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, arrived this day from the scene of war and related all the facts as reported in letters.

Sirdar Meer Ahmed Khan Meer Akbar, Governor of Jallalabad, seeing that the Ameer's return to Cabul was still uncertain, has returned to Jallalabad to proceed to Peshawur, having sent his urzees to the Ameer, giving details of what he wished to submit to him verbally.

We have received the following from a correspondent at Peshawur in reference to Afghanistan:—

PESHAWUR, 14TH JANUARY.

It is reported here that Sirdar Azim Khan and Abdool Rahman Khan have been captured, but no mention of this is made in Cabul letters, and so the news cannot be relied upon.

Ahmed Khan Meer Akbar, the Jallalabad Governor, is now at Puttah Khaleel in the Peshawur district. The Commissioner of Peshawur is to supply him for the present with 3,000 muskets and 9,000 kartoos, all to be stored at fort Balla Hissar.

It is highly probable that Abdool Rahman Khan will flee to Bokhara, although nothing of the kind is mentioned in Cabul letters.

THE IMPRISONED BROTHER OF THE GAEKWAR.

We append a resolution of the Government of Bombay passed on the 22nd inst:—

"The attention of His Excellency in Council having been attracted to statements which from time to time have appeared in the public press, and which have been made to him from other sources, regarding the alleged severity of the treatment to which His Highness Mulhar Rao the brother of His Highness the Gaekwar, was subjected at Padra, where His Highness is confined, and which treatment was said to be acting prejudicially on His Highness' health, His Excellency in Council with the full concurrence of His Highness the Gaekwar deputed Dr. Hunter, an officer of experience and wholly unconnected with Baroda, for the purpose of visiting His Highness Mulhar Rao and reporting on the state of his health.

"A copy of Dr. Hunter's report, which has now been received, should be forwarded to the Resident at Baroda, with the request that he will communicate to His Highness the Gaekwar the satisfaction with which Government learn that the reports that the health of His Highness Mulhar Rao was seriously affected are not well founded.

"A copy of Dr. Hunter's report and of this Resolution should be placed in the Editor's Room."

Dr. Hunter's report is as follows:—

To C. GONNE, Esq., Secretary to Government,

SIR,—In obedience to the instructions conveyed in the letter from Government, No. 15 of 1869, dated 5th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I proceeded to Baroda on Thursday, 7th instant. Early on the following morning, accompanied by Colonel Barr, the Resident at Baroda, I went to Padra, and had a somewhat lengthened and strictly private interview with H. H. Mulhar Rao. I also made a careful inspection of the place in which H. H. is confined by order of his brother H. H. the Gaekwar, and beg respectfully to submit the result of these enquiries for information of Government. H. H. Mulhar Rao is apparently between 40 and 50 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of spare habit, slight configuration, and of a somewhat naturally delicate constitution and excitable temperament. He has a divergent squint of both eyes, the left being most affected and the sight impaired though unknown to himself. The squint he had been subject to since childhood H. H. had also suffered from piles for the last 15 years. Some few days previously he had had some complaint in his right ear which was now well. I failed to discover any disease beyond those above referred to, and H. H. told me that with the exception of being thinner, his health was as good now as it had been for years past. The hukeem who has been H. H.'s medical attendant for the last fifteen years, and in whom he appeared to place great confidence, corroborated the statement made to me by his Highness.

On enquiry as to whether His Highness had any complaint to make regarding the treatment he was subjected to, I found he had none, beyond his being unjustly detained as a prisoner, and the strict surveillance he was subjected to by H. H. the Gaekwar. Except on the subject of his imprisonment, His Highness' mind seemed tranquil and at times even cheerful. His memory, too, appeared to be good. His Highness was permitted unrestricted indulgence in out door exercise within certain limits. Of this he did not often avail himself, having, he said, little inducement for it while surrounded by guards and spies. He usually goes out in a conveyance drawn by bullocks, and has a natural distaste for horse exercise.

The place in which His Highness is imprisoned is an irregular quadrangle approached by a single arched gateway and surrounded by houses which seemed to overlook it in every direction. Opposite the entrance is a reception room, in which H. H. received me. It is raised about 2½ feet above the ground, and probably measures 20 feet by 12. Above this is another room divided into two unequal halves by a bamboo wall, the one being used as a cook-room, the other being the place in which H. H. takes his meals. Directly to the left of the entrance gate is another small block of buildings in which are situated the sleeping apartments, bathing rooms, &c. All the rooms, as in most native built houses, are small and low pitched; they were, however, very clean and more airy than usual. The reception room, as I have called it, had a clean white cloth spread over the floor; the floors of the other rooms were made of earth coated with cow-dung. His Highness' cook, I may here mention, had been selected by himself. In the court yard were deer and peacocks kept for His Highness' amusement. In the rear of the front block of buildings 6 or 8 horses were picketted, which were used to escort H. H. whenever he went out for exercise.

His Highness, in reply to my interrogatory, informed me that no particular preparations had been made to receive me since my arrival had been made known; but that about 2½ months ago the place had been repaired and otherwise placed in better order than it formerly used to be in. Previous to taking my departure H. H. distributed pan and attar to the Resident and myself, and afterwards accompanied us as far as our carriage, which had been kept outside the gate.

In conclusion I would beg respectfully to state my opinion that the health of His Highness Mulhar Rao has not suffered by his imprisonment, and that the surveillance kept over him, though exceedingly strict, is neither harsh nor cruel. Every facility was afforded me by Colonel Barr in carrying out the instructions conveyed to me by Government.—I have, &c.,

Bombay, 10th January 1869. W. G. HUNTER.

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette*, Captain Parish, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Hossack, Mr. Birch, Dr. Foster, Mr. D. McCoy, Mr. R. Ballard, Mr. R. Brown, and Colonel and Mrs. Prescott and infant.

For Marseilles—Mr. John Beatty, Mr. John Stuart, Mr. A. Daler, Mr. H. Lathbury, Lieutenant R. Bullock, Mr. Oliphant, Lieutenant Colonel Crichton, and Captain J. Gordon.

For Suez—Mr. L. Robertson, Mr. Birkenshaw, Mr. C. H. Kranse, and Mr. W. Badgley.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.—Mails for Zanzibar per batel *Hurry Parsad* will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 o'clock this morning.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.—The ship *Futhe Shah Allum*, nacoda, will sail to-day for Jeddah and Hoodeida, with 463 pilgrims.

MR. SYED HUSSAN EL MEDINI, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, and who for some time acted as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been nominated Judge of the Small Causes Court which is immediately to be established at Surat.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The Director of the Indo-European line yesterday forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Ispahan. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, were 20th January; via Russia, 14th January.

PARSEE MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Justice Tucker was engaged in the Parsee Matrimonial Court yesterday in settling the issues in the case of Ardaseer Jehanghier Framjee Banajee against his wife Awabaee, in which the plaintiff applies for the restitution of conjugal rights. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Peile, for the defendant.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March.
Overture.....Cenerentola.....Rossini.
Quadrille.....Neue Melodien.....Strauss.
Selection.....Rigoletto.....Verdi.
Waltzes.....Fairy Visions.....Coote.
Galop.....Alexandra.....Kuhner.

THE POWERS OF THE SHIPPING MASTER.—The adjourned hearing of the case involving the question as to the discretionary power of the Shipping Master with regard to the discharge of seamen in Bombay came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court on Saturday. The Advocate General concluded his argument on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Pigot then replied for Captain Lewis. The Court delayed judgment, but stated that they would endeavour to give their decision on an early day, as they considered it desirable that this important point should be settled as speedily as possible. Our report of the hearing is held over.

THE CASE OF "KIDNAPPING" A GIRL—COMMITAL OF THE DEFENDANTS.—The case against Peter Alban Rozario and the Rev. Father Ciampi, the former for "kidnapping" Anne Emily Fauxhall from the lawful guardianship of her father, and the latter for aiding and abetting the same, was again called on for hearing yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, when Mr. Judge appeared to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Lynch defended the prisoners. The Magistrate said that he had considered the evidence and the law bearing upon the case, and that it was clear the girl was a minor, under the lawful guardianship of her father. The first defendant by marrying her took her out of that lawful guardianship, and the second defendant in performing the marriage intentionally aided and abetted the offence, both being aware that the girl was under the guardianship of her father, who repeatedly warned them against the marriage, the girl's consent to which had no force in law. The essentials of the offences were abundantly set forth in the depositions, and His Worship had no alternative but to commit the defendants. Both the defendants were then committed for trial at the approaching Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and they were bailed in their own recognizances in the sum of Rs. 2,500 each, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 1,250 each.

AN ATTEMPT TO FRUSTRATE JUSTICE.—It will be remembered that about the end of November last, Mr. R. H. Showell, the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, took the declaration at the Jamsetjee Hospital of Mahomed Tookey Ali Iza (a domestic servant of His Highness Aga Khan) who was severely wounded in several parts of his body. The defendant was at his brother's place, in the compound of Aga Khan's bungalow, near Mazagon, when there were present his brother's wife and daughter in one room. A man looked into the room, and when he was questioned as to what he wanted, he ran towards the stairs and returned to the room, followed by four Moguls in the employ of His Highness, some of whom were armed with knives and others with sticks. Prosecutor received several wounds, and afterwards fainted and was taken to the hospital. A few days afterwards the prisoners were placed before the Magistrate, and the case was from time to time adjourned, pending the prosecutor's recovery. The prisoners Shere Ali Mahomed Hoossain Khan, and three others, were last placed before His Worship on the 21st inst. Mr. Chalk, solicitor, accompanied by the prosecutor's brother, appeared, and applied that the prisoners be released on bail, as his client (the prosecutor) had gone to Kerbella, in accordance with a vow that he would go thither on a pilgrimage if he recovered. When asked to give the name of the vessel in which the prosecutor was said to have gone, the prosecutor's brother stated that he had only heard he had gone. His Worship explained the gravity of the offence and the obstructions offered to the police officers in the furtherance of the prosecution, and remarked that it was very strange an attempt should be made in a place like Bombay, under the eye of British courts of justice, to screen the perpetrators of an atrocious attempt at assassination in the bungalow of His Highness Aga Khan, and that it should be thought possible to successfully defeat the ends of justice under such circumstances. Here was a serious case, in which not only the prosecutor did not come forward to bring the offenders to justice, but some of the witnesses also were not forthcoming. It was an attempt to frustrate justice, which His Worship was determined to put down as far as he possibly could. Meer Abdool Ali, police jemadar, applied for a postponement to make enquiries as to why the prosecutor and the witnesses were not forthcoming. Meer Abdool Ali and Mr. Pattison, European constable, also applied for Ali Roza, the brother of the prosecutor, who was in Court, to be bound over to appear when required. His Worship sent him to the Commissioner of Police to consider whether the personal recognizance of the man would be sufficient or substantial bail should be taken. The case was then postponed till the 28th instant.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

MATCH FOR RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

CAPTAIN FILGATE'S CUP, value Rs. 100, will be shot for to-day. The match will be open to all members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles only. Ranges, 200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 shots at each distance, Hythe position at all the ranges. Firing will commence at 3 P.M., and no member will be allowed to enter after the second round has been commenced. No sighting shots will be allowed except at 600 yards, at which range two trial shots may be taken on payment of eight annas each. Any competitor failing to score 11 marks in the aggregate at 200 and 400 yards will be excluded from further competition. Entrance fee Rs. 3. Ammunition will be issued gratis at the range, and no ammunition except that supplied on the ground will be allowed.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.
January 24th, 1869.

11 A.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 21 and 69.
6 P.M.—Prayers and Sermon. Hymns 24 and 71.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 135 (Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty) and 71 (There is a book, who runs may read.)

11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 160 (Songs of praise the angels sang) and 71.

6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Hymns 160, 142 part 1 (Brief life is here our portion), and 223 (Eternal Father, strong to save).

The eleven o'clock forenoon service will now be resumed until further notice.

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock A.M. on board the ship *City of Bombay* (lying off H. M. Dockyard).

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship *Talisman* above the Middle Ground at 11 o'clock A.M., by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S.P.G.

MR. MORRISON'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

We have been requested to publish the following letters in connection with the evidence which Mr Anthony Morrison gave before the Bank of Bombay Commission and which appears in our supplement of to-day:—

Copies of letters tendered to the Bank of Bombay Commission by Mr. A. Morrison when examined in London 10th December 1868, but refused to be received by the President on the ground that he had previously heard the parties on oath in Bombay.

1. Letter from Mr. Wm. Steel. 2. Letter from Mr. R. H. Baker. 3. Letter from Mr. W. S. Barker, Asiatic Banking Corporation, in Liquidation, Bombay, 13th November 1868.

MY DEAR MORRISON,—My evidence of 4th September before the Bank of Bombay Commission was given in ignorance of the existence of the Singapore telegram of 2nd July 1866. It now clearly appears that it was upon *that* telegram you acted in giving certain liens over dollars and guilders to the Bank of Bombay; and I can now only most deeply regret having by my evidence given—but unintentionally you will believe—a colour to your action in the matter which it did not deserve, and which it is happily now in your power to explain away.

The Hongkong Assets Credits refer to the Sterling Bill remittances received by me in Calcutta, and of which you got £20,000. The guilders were doubtless required for Hongkong or my own necessities at the time, which were aggravated by the unsaleability of the sterling remittances.—Believe me, my dear Morrison, yours very sincerely,

(Signed) WILL. STEEL.

Bombay, 13th November 1868.

MY DEAR MORRISON,—I think it right to send you a few lines about one point in my evidence before the Bombay Bank Commission.

On the 4th September I was examined about your letter to the Bank of Bombay, dated 13th July 1866, especially regarding certain remittances of dollars and Java guilders, which you therein mentioned as having been sent from Singapore to Calcutta, and over which you gave a lien to the Bank of Bombay. I now find that these remittances were advised in cipher by a telegram from the manager in Singapore which you received on 10th July 1866 from Galle, and which I regret to say I had quite forgotten, otherwise I should have had it produced and put in evidence before the Commissioners left Bombay. The Calcutta telegram to which I referred in my evidence was received on 15th July 1866, and appeared to confirm the Galle message, but of course was not the one referred to in your letter of 13th July.—Yours truly,

(Signed) ROBERT H. BAKER.

Asiatic Banking Corporation, Bombay, 7th November 1868.

A. MORRISON, Esq., Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to state that the blue pencil memorandum at page 32 of the Loan Account Receivable Register to the effect that of the 37 Bombay Reclamation Company's shares against Custoorchund Roychund's Loan, 31 were in your name and 6 in the name of the Bank, is in my handwriting; and that these and other shares in various Companies were transferred for use and convenience to the name of the Bank or its different officials, as for example in Loan 3-7, page 29, M. Limjee and Company per Rs. 75,000, certain of the securities lodged were transferred into my own name.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. STAFFORD BARKER.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND JANUARY.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Motee Quick, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a turban and a brass pot belonging to Ramjee Chundajee. The prisoner was flogged the day before yesterday for a similar offence, and was sentenced for the present offence to four months' hard labour.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 17th January, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	82,840	5	0
Merchandize	2,83,240	0	2
Electric Telegraph	2,094	13	0
Earth Trains	1,082	8	0
Total Rs.	3,69,257	10	2
Corresponding week last year open 852 Miles. Total Rs.	2,77,112	10	11
Increase	92,144	15	3

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 16th January 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,590	7	10
Merchandize	31,655	8	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,982	11	0
Electric Telegraph	875	2	0
Total Rs.	81,103	13	0
Corresponding week in January 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	50,928	2	3
Merchandize	43,917	8	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,797	4	9
Electric Telegraph	586	12	0
Total Rs.	99,229	11	3
Decrease	8,125	14	3

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE steam transports *Dacca* and *Coromandel* and sailing ship *Windsor Castle* will leave Bombay on or about the 26th inst. for Vingorla, whence they will convey to Aden the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, which is expected to arrive at Vingorla from Dharwar in a few days. The following will be the distribution of the three ships:—Per *Windsor Castle*—A detachment of 3 European officers, 5 native officers, 310 rank and file, 75 women, 65 children, 14 public and 28 private followers. Per steamer *Dacca*—2 European officers, 4 native officers, 134 rank and file, 35 women, 25 children, 14 public and 18 private followers. Per steamer *Coromandel*—The head quarters, consisting of 3 European officers, 4 native officers, 293 rank and file, 53 women, 30 children, 19 public and 14 private followers.

The 2nd Company Native Artillery is expected to arrive here by train from Ahmedabad on the 25th inst. They will be embarked on board the transport steamer *Dacca* on the same day for conveyance to Aden via Vingorla with the detachment of the native regiment. The company consists of 2 European officers, 3 native officers, 78 rank and file, 12 women and 8 children.

The families of the third company Sappers and Miners are expected to arrive in Bombay from Kirkee by train on the 25th instant. They will, on arrival, be embarked on board the *Coromandel* for conveyance to Aden with the head quarter detachment 12th N. I. via Vingorla.

The steam transport *Punjab* and sailing ship *Cospatrick* have been appointed to convey the 36th Regiment Madras N. I. from here to Rangoon. The *Punjab* will carry 4 European officers, 6 native officers, 250 men, and 70 followers. The *Cospatrick* will take 3 European officers, 9 native officers, 413 men, and 79 followers. The names of the officers are as follows:—Lieutenant Colonels Fulton and C. Smith, Surgeon William McAllum, wife, and 2 children, Lieutenants F. Smalley, S. H. Campbell, R. H. J. Hill, and W. Stamforth. The regiment will arrive here from Nagpore for embarkation in two detachments on the 24th and 25th instant respectively.

The E. 14 R. A., which, owing to some obstruction to the train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, arrived here from Sujjun (where it had halted) late, at 3½ A.M. yesterday, proceeded yesterday evening by train to Deolalee from the Carnac Bunder troop-siding. The strength of the Battery was as follows:—4 officers, 120 rank and file, 114 horses, and 70 bullocks.

KATTYAWAR RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 19TH JANUARY.

THERE was an excellent attendance at the stand yesterday afternoon, and an immense crowd of natives stretched away on either side as far as the course is roped off. The first race on the card was for a purse of Rs. 200 for all horses bred in the northern district of Kattyawar. Entrance Rs. 25 R. C. 9st. 7lbs. Distance 1½ mile.

The Northerner's	Vixen	Tookaram.
The Chieftain's	Rexumena.....	Fuljee.
Alla Kuchin's	Lakia.....	Rajoobhaee.

This race, to all appearances, would have been won by Vixen, had she not refused to pass the course until the others were nearly half a mile ahead. Lakia came in first; but it remains to be seen whether the stewards can, under the circumstances, declare him the winner.

The second race "Give and Take," was for all Galloways bred in the northern district of Kattyawar. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. 1 mile.

The Northerner's.....	Cherry Blossom ...	Tookaram.
H. H. the Jam's	Haasa.....	Peor.
The Chieftan's	Lakia	Rajoobhaee.

Hansa led to the half mile, when Cherry Blossom overtook him and won in a canter.

The next was the Kattyawar Derby for all maidens. Rs. 400 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. R. C. Weight for age. 7 lbs. in excess of the W. I. T. C. standard. Distance 1½ mile.

The Northerner's	Blue Gown.....	Tookaram.
Captain G's	Abdool Raymon...	Ahmed.
H. H. Aga Khan's ...	Star of the South	Rujub.
H. H. the Jam's	Sweet Lips.....	Lewis.
The Northerner's	Moselle.....	Mr. B.

There was some delay in starting owing to Moselle proving very obstreperous by refusing to start; but the others finally rushed off, leaving Moselle at the post. It was considered that Sweet Lips would have come in as winner, as he is a splendid animal, and took the lead for some distance, but Blue Gown overtook him and won easily.

The last was a pony race for all ponies 13-2 and under. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15 ¾ mile. Catch weights.

This was a pretty contest. Oyster, Pilot, and Hansa kept together for a while, when Hansa distanced the others by some lengths. At the last turn of the course, however, Pilot got the better of them, and came in a winner. I may remark that Pilot looked more like a Galloway than a pony.

The arrangements at the course, under the superintendence of the honorary secretary, Captain Hancock, were admirable. H. H. the Jam, who was along with other Chiefs, Kamdars *et hoc genus*, seated on an elevated wooden platform near the stand, seemed to enjoy the *tumasha* very much, and so did all and every body who were present. The Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I. was in attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. BOATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It having come to my knowledge that certain evil reports were circulated at Zoula in Abyssinia, and Poonah, regarding my leaving the Inniskilling Dragoons, I trust you will do me the favour of publishing the enclosed testimonials in vindication thereof.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

H. C. BOATE, L. R. C. S. I.

Bombay, 22nd January.

LONDON, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in certifying to your very correct and gentlemanlike conduct during the period I commanded the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry from the month of November until the latter end of March last, and in stating that your immediate commanding officer always reported your desire to discharge your regimental duties with willingness, diligence and zeal. Under ordinary circumstances I am averse to grant testimonials of this kind. Yet as certain imputations were cast upon you, which I took much trouble to find out if they were correct or not, and you came forward and stated in an official letter were *utterly false*, and which letter I transmitted to the proper authorities, I consider it a mere act of justice to afford my testimony in your favour as far as lies in my power.—Believe me, faithfully yours,

J. WATT, Brigadier General,
Commanding Osmanli Irregular Cavalry.

CRIMEA, SEPT. 21ST, 1855.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of Mr. Boate, you have done me the honour to forward, I beg to state that his resignation was of his own will and accord, and not compulsory.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. D. WHITE,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

To Lieut.-General Sir J. YORKE SCARLETT, K.C.B.,
Commanding Cavalry.

CAMP ARNAUT RENY,
TURKEY, 15TH JUNE 1856.

CAPTAIN H. C. BOATE served on the Regiment of Irregular Cavalry under my command during a period of six months, and it gives me pleasure to testify my opinion most favourably of his conduct as an officer and gentleman. In every respect it was unexceptionable. I found Captain Boate always attentive and zealous in the execution of his duty, and found his efforts to secure the execution of orders confided to his superintendence considerably aided by the knowledge which he has acquired of the Turkish language.

EUGENE O'REILLY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 6th Reg, O. I. C.

THE CHARITABLE CONCERT AT GRANT BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of the *Times of India* for the 21st inst. there is a statement of the receipts and expenditure, connected with the late concert in aid of Mrs. Plummer and family, with the editorial remark—"we ourselves believe every item stated in the account to be correct; and unless the writers of the letters which have recently appeared commenting upon the amount handed over to Mrs. Plummer can challenge any of these items, the insinuations they have put forward can only be regarded as ill conditioned slanders."

The above remarkable instance of faith and belief is certainly an indication of the approaching millenium for which we are earnestly desiring. However, we are very pleased to see the account. It is the exact thing to *shut* us all up, and as we look down the expenditure column, we see the most convincing exposition of that "disinterested philanthropy as enobling as it is rare." We have to confess that hitherto we have had a very imperfect and hazy notion of the meaning of the word "philanthropy"—as likewise "enobling,"—but as we have been so kindly enlightened by the *Times of India* as to its *correct* meaning—publicly—I express my obligation. It is very kind indeed, and as our boys may not have the benefit of such a schoolmaster, we purpose sending that notice home. An example of making up accounts may also be of use to them, so that they may become valuable members of society and encourage them to exhibit promise of "disinterested philanthropy as enobling as it is rare."

We would likewise suggest that Mrs. Plummer get a copy framed and glazed, in order to "preserve" it, as a treasured memento of the "disinterested philanthropy" of Captain Edward Robinson, "as enobling as it is rare." We hope very rare, very

Doubtless, Mr. Editor, you think that the more we stir this matter, the more it ——, and possibly such is the general opinion; but at the outset we were so touchingly appealed to to "remember the widow and the fatherless," that we still consider it our business to do so, and in this manner we contribute our mite towards making known, with your kind permission, such rare and remarkable instances of "disinterested philanthropy as enobling as they are rare."

Now, as we may be considered one of the "ill conditioned slanderers" unless we can challenge any of the items, we—which we may be rendered into I, singular, nominative, masculine, and occupation—if you will—master mariner, I repeat, I challenge the receipts. *I* counted 180 persons in the hall, exclusive of the performers, and then I did *not* count all present, but believe there were 210; however, I will confine myself to the 180 at Rs. 4, which equals Rs. 720; and unless Captain Robinson can show that about 40 persons obtained admittance without payment, or account otherwise satisfactorily, I fear we may be dissatisfied with the account presented to the public, and yet not be considered "ill conditioned slanderers."—Yours, &c.,

QUOD VERUM TUTUM.

Bombay, 22nd January.

THE DANGER IN GREECE.

(*Spectator*, *Dec.* 19.)

THE mischief of this Greek affair is, that at first sight everybody concerned appears to be more or less in the right. The Greeks have for months been assisting their insurgent countrymen in Crete, by every means in their power, short of declaring open war against Turkey, and Englishmen cannot wonder at and can hardly blame their conduct. We should most certainly assist any English-speaking race, whom we considered oppressed by a brutal Asiatic Mussulman power, and if that power was so strong as to make war excessively inconvenient, we should assist them with as much secrecy as the national temperament would permit us to maintain. The Greeks—rightly or wrongly—regard the Turks as our forefathers regarded the Spaniards, as enemies of the human race, to be injured and weakened, and, when expedient, slaughtered everywhere, on any excuse, and without any particular legal or international sanction. There was "no peace South of the Line" between Spaniards and Englishmen, and outside the Embassies there is no peace anywhere between the Greek and the Turk. The Greek thinks himself a Christian and a European with a capacity for future civilization, and he thinks truly though he tells lies as readily as his forefathers did when their civilization was the hope of mankind; but he thinks the Turk a dangerous barbarian, who ought to be driven out of Europe, and he thinks truly, though the Turk has received a whitewash of external civilization such as his forefathers would have despised. Unless we blame Cavour for plotting to rescue Tuscany from the German, we cannot blame the Greek for forwarding as many muskets as he can beg and as much gunpowder as he can get anybody to trust him with on very bad security, into Crete. Still less can we blame the Turk. Crete is his by every law except the divine one which prohibits slavery, he knows pretty accurately what is going on, and he has a limited right to call the public law of Europe, to declare war on Greece and to occupy Athens if he can. Foreign interference with him is interference simply, for which any State strong enough to run risks would send the interfering ambassador and passports. Whether the Sultan has or has not secret assurances from Napoleon, eager to accept the exclusive protectorate resigned by Lord Stanley, or from Austria, anxious to maintain him against the Roumans, does not make any difference in his moral right, which is

could lay his eye upon, even to the kitchen knives; but he overlooked the formidable dissecting case of Dr. Blanc, which he returned to us.

One of my interpreters was call to witness the examination of our things, and the King said to him jocosely, "Omar Ali, come and see that I do not steal any of your master's things."

All the European artisans were ordered by the King to attend the examination, and had to note down everything the King chose to keep. He said to them that they must act as witnesses between him and me.

The King at first wished to imprison my companions and myself in the inclosure which had been constructed for us about ten days before; but when he had cooled down he thought he could not send his friends out of his sight, so he ordered one single white tent to be pitched for us there near the hall, and a black one for the kitchen, and as soon as ours was erected we were ordered to go to it. We were escorted by the two Rases; and after we had taken possession of the tent a strong guard was appointed to watch us, and we could not move a yard after that, whether in the tent or outside, without a soldier scrutinizing our movements. Afterwards all our things were sent back to us, excepting the arms, silver trinkets, and money. We were glad to find that none of our books or papers were kept back, as this proved to us that the King's suspicions were not directed to anything which we had written.

The Indian servants of Dr. Blanc and myself were in the meantime detained by the soldiers in a corner of the audience-hall; and when the King went in after we left, and found them standing, he asked them what they were doing there. On their replying that they were confined by the soldiers, he said, "What! who has dared to imprison the servants of my friend Rassam? Do not think that I am angry with him. There is only a little disagreement between us, which will soon be got over."

That evening he sent us ten jars of mead, and the same number of sheep, with butter and red-pepper sauce. The soldiers had strict orders that they were not to interfere with our servants, who were allowed to visit us and go out of the compound whenever they liked.

After this we did not know what was coming; and as we were afraid that our things might be seized again, and some writing found in our possession, wherein some remark might be found which would have been so misconstrued as to place us in greater difficulty, we deemed it advisable to destroy every scrap of paper we had. We found it a difficult task to get rid of all our written documents, as we were strictly watched by our guard.

The King sent us no compliments either that evening or the next morning, as he had been wont to do; and Aito Samuel was kept at a distance from his master after the trial.

The European artisans, as well as our Abyssinian acquaintances, were afraid to approach us, or even send compliments to us.

In the afternoon of the 14th, however, the King sent us some fowls and eggs, but no message came with them, so I asked Aito Samuel if he could go and thank the King for his present. He said it was dangerous for him to do so, but he would go at all hazards. The King just then was sitting on a raised seat, near the audience-hall, hearing a case judicially; so Samuel went and stood before him. The King asked him, through his spokesman, what he wanted; and on Samuel answering that he had a message from me, he commanded him to approach and communicate what he had to say. After my message was delivered, he said, "Ah! my friend Aito Rassam, why have I ill-treated you thus?" Then he called his valet, Wald Gabir, and told him to accompany Aito Samuel, with compliments to my companions and myself. I was then told that I could send one of my interpreters every day with compliments to the King, as I used to do before.

On the morning of the 15th we were allowed to pitch our tents, and the guard was ordered not to intrude upon our privacy, but to watch a short distance off. In the afternoon the King sent to inform me that Consul Cameron and his party had arrived from Korata, and as he did not wish them to be with this Mission, he had ordered them to be placed in the compound, some distance from us. As the day was very hot, and I knew that Consul Cameron and the ladies must be very tired after what they had to undergo, I sent and asked the King if he would allow them to ride as far as the compound. He immediately gave his consent, and ordered three mules to be supplied to them from his stable. Afterwards he sent through me a cow, a basket of teff bread, and a jar of meat, for each of the European prisoners, with some butter and red-pepper sauce. After a little while, when I heard that they had been allowed only one tent, I sent and asked the King to permit me to send them another one belonging to the Mission. As he made no objection I sent it to them, with a few skins that I could spare for bedding.

Early on Monday the 16th all the Chiefs were ordered to attend the Court which His Majesty had intended to hold on the European prisoners. About 8 o'clock everything was in readiness for our reception, and the King sent to us to say that as he wished to receive my companions and myself as friends, we should go to him in uniform at once before he sent for the prisoners, so we dressed and repaired to his presence. We found the King sitting on a couch on the left of the throne, at the door of the audience chamber, and about 1,000 officers were standing on the right and left, while the Rases were sitting below him on the left, with their backs turned to him. The European artisans occupied a place about ten feet on the right of the throne. No sooner did my companions and myself appear than he welcomed us, and asked us to sit at the foot of the throne on his right hand. He said he had sent for us before the captives came, in order to assure us of his unceasing friendship, and that we must not think he was going to place us on a par with them, for it was quite impossible for him to have any ill-feeling against us. He said he was sorry for what had taken place on the 13th, but he never meant that we should be roughly handled. It was true that he had given his soldiers orders to search us, but that they had greatly exceeded their duty. That my companions ought not to have worn swords; and that it was only through the stupidity of Samuel that they were allowed to appear with them on our first visit to him in Dargout.

As the morning was very hot, and we were sitting in the sun, the King provided us with umbrellas. In the meantime the imprisoned Europeans were sent for, and I was glad to find that Mrs. Rosenthal and Mrs. Flad were not summoned to come with their husbands. Samuel having intimated that Consul Cameron was not well enough to walk, the King ordered him a mule from his stable. After we had been more than an hour talking to the King upon different subjects, Consul Cameron and his party made their appearance; every two chained arm to arm. After the usual compliments ended, they were told to approach and directed to stand about twenty yards in front of the King. Consul Cameron was then called to come forward and the King ordered him to be unfettered. When he was free from his chains, he was told to sit with my companions and myself, and then the King turned towards me and said "He is one of you, let him sit down with you." M. Bardel was then called to come forward, and after his chain had been knocked off, he was told to take a seat next to us. I was not at all surprised to see this last act of clemency on the part of the King; my only wonder was that he had not been released before then.

After this the King told me that some of the Europeans who were standing there had abused him, and said that he was of low origin; but that he was ready to prove before me that he was descended from noble families both on the father's and mother's side. A number of old men were called and asked different questions about the King's pedigree; and of course there was not one who did not declare on oath that what the King had said about his forefathers was true. All the witnesses had to swear by the death of the Bishop,—the most binding oath in Abyssinia, that the King was descended from the first King of Judah: and even the puppet Emperor Hatee Youhannes, who was sick, and could not come to the Assembly, had to be referred to. The King was so anxious that I should believe all this, that he insisted upon my sending a representative with Ras Ingada and two other Chiefs, to hear in my behalf the testimony from the mouth of the ex-Emperor.

When the King was satisfied that I had been convinced of his noble descent, he said to me that he had some charges against the Europeans who were then standing before him; and he requested that all questions and answers pass through me. I had no other alternative but to assent. As the King spoke Amharic, Aito Samuel, of course, had to translate what His Majesty said into Arabic; and as some of the prisoners did not understand English, Mr. Flad had to render what I said in German. So both questions and answers had to pass through three different mouths before they were disposed of. The King did not choose on that day to speak Amharic to Mr. Flad, or to any of his fellow-captives; and it was difficult to make them hear me, as they were standing a good distance off.

The first thing the King asked the prisoners was, why they had left without coming to see him. I said to the King, if I might be allowed, I would answer that question myself. The King replied, "Wait, I want to see what Mr. Stern and his party say."

When this question was put to them, Mr. Flad replied on the part of his fellow-prisoners, that they had nothing to say upon the subject, as the King had made them all over to me, and they had only to listen to my orders. That I was the only one who was responsible to His Majesty, and that through me they had acted as they had done. The King then told them they ought to have begged me to bring them to him. I then told the King if there was any one to blame for the released captives not having gone to him, it was myself; and I trusted that he would not lay the fault to their charge. Then he began the old complaints against each of the prisoners; and even Mr. Flad, who had never before been accused of having abused the King, did not escape on that occasion.

When the King had finished with the prisoners, he ordered me to stand before him with Dr. Blanc and Lieutenant Prideaux, like criminals. I was asked why I had not taken the Magdala European prisoners to him to beg pardon before they left the country. I replied that he had never intimated to me by letter, or otherwise, that he wished me to do so; but on the contrary, I had always heard that he did not wish to see them. He then asked, why I had allowed the released captives to leave Korata instead of bringing them to Zagay. I replied, that I had done so with his permission, which I could prove by His Majesty's letter, and his officer Lij Abito. Whereupon the King called Lij Abito to come forward, and he asked him if it was true that he had had His Majesty's permission to take the released captives from Korata. He answered in the affirmative; and he even went so far as to tell the King that when he had delivered my message to him about dispensing with the attendance of the released captives, His Majesty had received my suggestion with great approbation.

After this, the King looked at me and said, "Do you consider yourself a king?" I replied in the negative, but said I was his friend, and begged to know what I had done to make him ask me such a question. He said that I had taken away the European released captives without reconciling them to him in order that I might boast on my return to England that I had taken them out of Abyssinia through my own power and skill. That had I brought them to Zagay he would have given them mules and money, whereas they were in chains.

We were then asked to sit down, and he commenced his grievances against the rebels and Turks, and said that he hoped one day he should show me how he could thrash the unbelievers. "Ah!" he said, "if the English would only assist me, we could build a fence round Sennar." This is a large district in the possession of the Egyptian Government, on the western frontier of Abyssinia. He then concluded by saying, "Is this your friendship, Mr. Rassam, that you wish to leave me and take away those who have aroused me? Wherever I am there you shall be." He then became all smiles, rose, and told us to go back to our tents. I thought, as I had taken the blame upon myself for the departure of the prisoners from Korata, he would now release them from their fetters; but, on seeing he did not do so, I asked him to oblige me by ordering the chains to be knocked off. He replied, "We have had enough for to-day, I will see the rest to-morrow." After this, Dr. Blanc, Lieutenant Prideaux, and myself, returned to our tents, and Consul Cameron accompanied us, as the King had given him permission to do. The King took away with him M. Bardel.

At sunrise the next morning, Tuesday, the 17th, we saw the King busily engaged in marking out a piece of ground within the Royal inclosure to be fenced in, and we were told that it was intended for us, as the King had resolved to bring all the European prisoners and place them there with us. When the soldiers began to construct the fence, the King sent to me to say that for my sake he would release the European prisoners of their chains provided I stood surety for their good behaviour. I replied, I could not give him an answer before I had spoken to them, as none of them were servants of our Government, nor were they all British subjects. The King then ordered them all to come to my tent. When they came, and expressed their willingness that I should be surety for them, I sent and informed His Majesty of the fact. After waiting for some time, the consent of the King was obtained for striking off the chains, and when His Majesty was informed that all the Europeans had been unfettered, he sent to me to say, "Mind, Mr. Rassam, although you have become surety for all the Europeans, and I hold you alone responsible for their acts, yet I shall always be at your service to assist you in case any of them become refractory or troublesome. Only tell me to chain this man or imprison the other, and I will do as you bid me. Do not fear, I will take care of them for you."

After a little while all the Europeans were summoned to appear before the King, that we might have a private "chawata" (chat) together. We all went to the same audience hall in a body, and, after the usual salutations were over, Dr. Blanc, Lieutenant Prideaux, Consul Cameron, and myself were invited by the King to sit next to him on his left hand, while the artisans were told to occupy a place between the door and the King's right. Messrs. Stern and Flad, with their party were directed to sit on our left, near another entrance. The King on that occasion put on a most humble countenance, and asked us all to forgive and to forget. He then bowed his head and said, "For Christ's sake forgive me." All of us, including myself and companions, were obliged to follow his example by stooping. As we were all so intent upon showing our respect, we forgot that the Royal head was all the time bent down, and so one of the European artisans called out to us, "You have forgotten the King's head; tell His Majesty to sit up." I then apologized to the King, and begged him to raise his head.

When this ceremony was over, the King told Consul Cameron that he had received a petition from his relatives and those of his late fellow-captives which he characterized as "pitiful;" and he asked him to read it for the edification of all those who understood English. Accordingly, Consul Cameron read it in full, and after this was done the King looked towards Mr. Stern and his party, and said that they ought to be very grateful to me for the great trouble which I had undergone for them. They were all dismissed, but my companions, the European artisans and myself, were told to remain for a little while longer.

I had hoped that after that great reconciliation there was nothing left but our dismissal, but I was sadly disappointed; because as soon as we were left alone, the King called the chief scribe and directed him to sit down and write what he should dictate. Aito Samuel was ordered to translate to me word by word as they went on; and after a great deal of disputing about certain words and titles, between the Monarch, the scribes, Aito Samuel, and Wald Gabir, the valet, the following letter to our Queen was decided upon:—

"In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, One God.

"From God's slave and His created being, the Son of David, the Son of Solomon, the King of Kings, Theodorus.

"To her whom God has exalted above all people, the Defender of the Christian Faith, the Protector of the poor and oppressed, the Queen of England, Victoria.

"Had not your servant Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, whom you had said that you had sent in the affair of Mr. Cameron, come, but the lowest of your slaves, I would have welcomed him. By the power of God, I have released Mr. Cameron and made him over to your servant Mr. Rassam; and, by the power of God, I have also released the other prisoners and all other Europeans who might wish to leave the country, and made them over to him; and I have kept your servant Mr. Hormuzd Rassam for the sake of consulting together upon the extension of our friendship. We, the people of Ethiopia, are blind, and we beg of your Majesty that you should give us light in return, and so may you receive light in the Kingdom of Heaven."

My feelings may be well conceived when the King mentioned in the above letter to Her Majesty that he was going to keep me in the country; not, as he expressed himself, for the sake of consulting me, but as hostage. We were then in his power, and I knew it was of no use to refuse to send the letter, as good advice he would not take, and any opposing him might be the cause of putting all the Europeans in his power to death or subjecting them to tortures to which death was preferable.

After we left, he sent me the following note, with a message that he wished me to write a letter to accompany his own, and he asked me to choose one of the Europeans who were with me to take it to England and to bring an answer:—

"From God's slave and His created being, the Son of David, the Son of Solomon, the King of Kings, Theodorus.

"To my friend and counsellor, the servant of the Queen of England, Aito Hormuzd Rassam.

"My desire is that you should send to Her Majesty the Queen, and obtain for me a man who can make cannons and muskets, and one who can smelt iron, and an instructor of artillery. I want these people to come here with their implements and everything necessary for their work, and then they shall teach us and return. By the power of God, forward this my request to England."

He said he would like to see the letter before I sent it; and consequently I drew it up in a way to please him in case he had it read. This was the identical report which I sent to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 18th April, 1866.

With regard to the messenger, I left it to the King to select him; and I was glad to find afterwards that he had chosen Mr. Flad, because I knew that he would report honestly and truthfully all that had taken place between me and the King ever since my reception by His Majesty.

Before I wrote that letter, however, I asked Aito Samuel to speak to the King about the unfriendly course he was pursuing, and to advise him to let me go with my European party, and to say that everything he wanted would be attended to. The only answer I could get from him was that I ought by that time to have known the King well enough to be convinced that he was not a man to listen to advice or to be diverted from doing what he had decided upon, whether good or bad.

In the course of that day we moved our tents within the fence which had been erected for us in the morning, and in the afternoon the rest of the Europeans that were brought to the same place. The artisans were allowed to occupy a spot at the outskirts of the camp.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.
Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E. C.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman—Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—William Stevens, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq., M. P.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	F. Halsey Janson, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M. P.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq., M. P.	James Morris, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Norman, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq., M. P.	Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
R. Musgrave Harvey, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life: With profits.	For the whole term of Life: Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively: One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.
For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11⅞d. do.
No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.
An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—
Paid up Capital £337,625.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.
LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

		per Rupee.
6 months' sight	at 1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 "	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 "	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
"	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
Circular Notes	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 18th January 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868. Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 4,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSIONS.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, 1 per cent.
Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 20th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £928,200
Paid-up Capital £464,100
Reserve Fund ..... £ 38,000
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Inner, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Natio 1 Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—(fresh batch arrived this morning)—in baskets of 500, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 8. Apply to
Bombay, 19th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical Defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, 8. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
IN STOCK—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

FOR SALE.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.
H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT
TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as
AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the cliet de Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, best London distilled, dry and soft.
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a rèchercheé Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)
RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.
(Unexceptionally good Terms.)
Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA MARASCHINO DI, a choice Liqueur.
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. Agencies—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO —HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest Dry Champagne are solicited for the above.
Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
1st December 1868.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Barclay and Perkin's Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges and Sons, London.

Quarts, Rs. 5.	per dozen.
Pints, " 3½	"

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Claret	'Medoc'	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.
Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux	" Do.	" 18	"
Cognac	" Do.	" 16	"

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz. each.	
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	"
Do.	Pints do.	2	"
Hock	(Hochheimer) Quarts. do.	1	"
Do.	(Marcobrunner) Qts. do.	1	"

Eau De Cologne 6 Bottles in a Box.
Also,
Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block:
Superior Larose Claret in cases of 1 doz. each.
Do. (St. Julien) 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned.

CHAMPAGNE

Champagne	Titus Newhouse	Quarts	18
do. Rosc	F. Wegelin	"	20
do.	B. & E. Perrier	"	36

SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.

Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	18
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23

STILL HOCK.

Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstmann Son	Quarts	54
do.	do.	"	48
Marcobrunner	do.	"	30
Boxbentel Steinwein	do.	"	24
Liobfraumilch	Gobr. Schmits	"	18
Hochheimer	do.	"